

should bring their desires into line with the American point of view.

The President is surprised, however, that they should be in the statement of his own willingness to leave to the joint agreement of Italy and Jugoslavia the settlement of "their common frontiers in the Fiume region" as ground for suggesting the withdrawal of the joint memorandum of December 9. In this he could not possibly join. The memorandum represents deliberate and disinterested judgment after months of earnest discussion. It constituted more than a mere exchange of views. It was a statement of principles and a recapitulation of the chief points upon which agreement had been reached. There was thus afforded a summary review of these points of agreement of the French, British and American Governments, and the memorandum should remain as the basis of reference representing the combined opinion of these Governments.

**Question of Common Frontier.**

In referring to the "common frontier in the Fiume region," the President had in mind the express desire of the two interested governments to abandon the project of a free state of Fiume as defined in the memorandum of December 9. If, as he understands, the Government of Italy and the Government of the Serbo-Croat-Slovene States agree to abandon the so-called "Free State" containing an overwhelming majority of Jugoslavia and desire to limit the proposed Free State to the corpus separatum in Fiume, placed under the sovereignty of the League of Nations without either Italian or Jugoslavia control, then the Government of the United States is prepared to accept this proposal and is willing under such circumstances to leave the determination of the common frontier to Italy and Jugoslavia.

In this connection the President desires to reiterate that he would gladly approve of a mutual agreement between the Italian and Jugoslavia Governments reached without prejudice to the territorial or other interests of any third nation, but Albanian questions should not be included in the proposed joint discussion of Italy and Jugoslavia, and the President must reaffirm that he cannot possibly approve any plan which would result in the northern districts of Albania territorial compensation for what she is deprived of elsewhere.

Concerning the economic outlets for Jugoslavia in the region of the Adriatic suggested in the note under reply, the President desires to refer to the memorandum of December 9 making adequate provisions to meet the needs of Jugoslavia.

**Treaty of London.**

Regarding the character and applicability of the Treaty of London the President is led to speak with reserve on account of the frank observations of the French and British Prime Ministers. He is unable to find in the exigencies of military strategy sufficient reason for excusing secrecy with a Government which was intimately associated with the signatories of the Treaty of London in the gigantic task of defending human freedom and which was being called upon for unlimited assistance and for untold treasure.

The definite and well accepted policy of the American Government throughout its participation in the deliberations of the Peace Conference was that it did not consider itself bound by secret treaties of which it had previously not known the existence. Where the provisions of such treaties were just and reasonable the United States was willing to respect them. But the French and British Prime Ministers will, of course, not expect the Government of the United States to approve the execution of the terms of the Treaty of London except in so far as that Government may be convinced that those terms are intrinsically just and are consistent with the maintenance of peace and settled order in south-eastern Europe.

The absence of an American representative with plenary power is to be regretted and may have been a source of inconvenience, but the President can recall several instances where decisions in the Supreme Council were delayed while the British and French representatives sought the views of their Governments, and he is convinced that time would have been saved and many misunderstandings avoided if before actual decisions had been reached and communicated to the Italian and Jugoslavia delegations this Government had been given sufficient indication of the fact that the British and French

intended radically to depart from the memorandum of December 9.

In conclusion the President desires to express his concurrence in the view of the British and French Prime Ministers that a speedy settlement of the Adriatic question is of urgent importance. But he cannot accept as just the implied suggestion of his responsibility for the failure to reach a solution. He has merely adhered to the provisions of a settlement which the French and British Governments recognized as equitable in the joint memorandum of December 9, and has declined to approve a new settlement negotiated without the knowledge or approval of the American Government which was unacceptable to one of the interested Governments and which, in his opinion, was in direct contradiction of the principles for the defense of which America entered the war. These views he has fully explained in his note of February 10, and he ventures to express the earnest hope that the allied Governments will not find it necessary to decide on a course which the American Government in accordance with its principles of action will be unable to follow.

## U. S. ARMY BURIALS NOW FULLY LISTED

**Graves Registration Service Reports It Has Details of Heroes' Internments.**

**Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and New York Herald, Copyright, 1920, by The Sun and New York Herald.**

PARIS, March 7.—The commission of the Army Graves Registration Service reports that the burial place of every American soldier who died in France, Germany or Luxembourg has been listed and that a complete record is ready for relatives and friends who come abroad to visit the graves of the fallen heroes.

The lists are so highly detailed that they will enable the officials to give complete information in regard to the service of the dead soldiers and in many cases the conditions in which they died. They will give advice as to the best way to reach the cemeteries.

Every possible care has been taken to prevent errors in names both in Paris and in Washington. Although instances are reported where crosses on graves have been listed and that a complete record is ready for relatives and friends who come abroad to visit the graves of the fallen heroes.

One of the strange incidents discovered was that of Nathan Cooperman of Company H, Thirty-eighth Infantry, Third Division. He was badly wounded in the Marne, was taken to the hospital, recovered and rejoined his outfit. A few weeks ago, however, the graves registration officials not only sanctioned the payment of insurance to Cooperman's mother, but sent to her a photograph of the grave where the soldier supposedly was buried and a card expressing sympathy. Cooperman, it was learned later, is still very much alive and working in an American shipyard.

## LEAGUE INQUIRY IN RUSSIA IS LIKELY

**Council Calls Meeting to Select Ten Investigators.**

PARIS, March 6 (delayed).—A formal call has been issued by the Allied Supreme Council for an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Council of the League of Nations to be held in Paris on March 12 for examining the question of sending an investigating committee to Russia under the control of the league.

London, March 6 (delayed).—The commission which it is expected the League of Nations Executive Council will decide to send to Russia will consist of ten members. It is understood that France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Belgium will supply five of the members, each selecting its own representative. The Council will decide which of the smaller nations shall be represented on the commission.

## Gray Hair Disappears In from 4 to 8 Days

**A Scientific Discovery**

Science has discovered a way to restore gray hair to its original natural color. Not by old-time crude dyes so distasteful to dainty women But by a scientific hair color restorer.

Women have long been waiting for this discovery. All women want to end gray hair. Yet few have wanted to use greasy dyes.

Now women no longer hesitate. Thousands have already used this scientific hair color restorer. And many more thousands are learning of its wonderful results.

**A Convincing Test**

Mary T. Goldman's Scientific Hair Color Restorer is a clear, pure, colorless liquid. You apply it yourself. All that is necessary is to comb it through the hair. In from 4 to 8 days your hair will have been restored to its natural color. It leaves the hair soft and fluffy. It will not fade or wash off.

**Mary T. Goldman's Scientific Hair Color Restorer**

The coupon in this advertisement brings you free a trial bottle and one of our special combs.

Try Mary T. Goldman's on a single lock of your hair. Note how pleasing it is to use. How it restores your hair to its natural color.

Only then can you appreciate what this scientific discovery means to women.

Send in the coupon today. Accept No Imitations. For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

**MARY T. GOLDMAN**  
1457 Madison Building, St. Paul, Minn.

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## BOLSHEVIKI OPEN ATTACK ON POLES

**Offensive Begun With Large Forces on Both Sides of the Pripiet.**

**REDS BEATEN, IS REPORT**

**Finns Hear White Troops in Murman Region Have Penetrated Bolshevik Lines.**

London, March 7.—Large forces of Bolsheviks have opened an offensive against the Poles on both sides of the Pripiet region, says a despatch to the Central News from Berlin.

The despatch adds that the Poles report the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses.

A despatch from Warsaw, quoted Gen. Pilsudski, Polish Chief of State, as indicating that the Bolsheviks would make a mistake if they tried to hasten peace by threatening Poland.

"I can speak loudly and I can become angry if one seeks to impose upon me by threats," declared Gen. Pilsudski. "I am sure this opinion is shared by all Poles. We are quite willing to discuss peace, but we will reject all menaces with the greatest energy. We will never make peace under pressure of threats; we will have either peace willingly accepted or war."

Helsinki, March 6.—The Finnish General Staff has received news that the White troops in the Murman region have penetrated the lines of the Bolshevik forces and are now approaching the town of Repola.

Advices from Helsinki received Saturday reported that the Bolsheviks had begun a new attack on Finland, attacking the Finnish positions at Sutervi after a heavy artillery bombardment on Wednesday.

## BORDER STATES WILL REPLY TO BOLSHEVIKI

**Envoys Assemble in Warsaw to Consider Peace Offer.**

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, March 7.—A formal conference to frame the answer of Poland and the other border States to the Soviet peace proposals will open Monday, but preliminary meetings already have been held by the military chiefs to consider thoroughly the plans made previously for defensive warfare in the event the peace negotiations fail.

The Polish, Lithuanian and Rumanian delegates are here, and the Ukrainians are expected. There is a possibility that Lithuania, and eventually Estonia, will participate in the consultation, which it is generally believed, will determine Poland's next move in her stand against Bolshevism.

Diplomats here say that the opening of negotiations between Poland and the Soviet Government hinges on the Polish demands for restitution and damages since the partition of the territory in 1772. An unofficial despatch from Moscow says the Bolsheviks already have taken an attitude intimating that they have no desire even to open negotiations if Poland demands the frontier of 18 years ago as outlined by the Polish Diet's foreign commission.

Should Poland insist on the demand and the Bolsheviks refuse to acquiesce diplomats here say it would mean a continuance of the present situation. The Poles are said to be determined to take some definite action within a few weeks.

It is understood that the peace programme which is to be presented to the

conference must be submitted to the allied Powers for approval. The border States are said to be eager to reach a decision, particularly because of the approach of spring, when the long advertised Bolshevik offensive against them is due to commence.

Several of the representatives of the border States have shown restlessness. The Lithuanian Minister, M. Moiruzich, has announced in Riga that unless the Warsaw conference reaches a decision the Lithuanians will consider a separate peace with Russia. M. Pilsudski, the Polish President, in an interview, said Poland did not wish to consider peace alone, but desired the opinion of the border States.

"The shelling in Warsaw," said President Pilsudski, "is the first step for unity by the eastern countries of Europe, and in it Poland, in accordance with its historic mission, will take first place."

The general opinion here is that the answer to the Soviet peace proposals will be despatched about April 1.

## ARMY OF REFUGEES FLEES FROM RUSSIA

**American Red Cross Caring for Them on Prot Island.**

Constantinople, March 6 (delayed).—The task of succoring the vast army of refugees fleeing from Russia, on the island of Prot, one of the Princes' group, a short distance from Constantinople, is being carried on by the American Red Cross with the cooperation of the United States Navy. Three hospitals, a number of refugee homes and scores of soup kitchens have been established by the Red Cross, and two large warehouses, 2,000 tons capacity, have been opened to handle supplies, which are being transported by American submarine chasers, headed by the Scorpion.

Among the refugees at Prot are the Governor-General of Odessa, two Russian Generals, five Colonels and a large number of ruined nobility. All of them are in extreme poverty, being clad in rags and suffering from lack of food. The port is choked with hungry refugees, and unless they can be removed to where they may be cared for it is believed that thousands will perish.

The American naval authorities have agreed to transport to Prot all the refugees the Red Cross can handle. Meanwhile, the naval vessels are taking supplies to the various ports harboring refugees. Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece have announced that they must refuse to admit refugees because of the menace of typhoid fever.

## ADMIRAL HORTHY CALMS HUNGARIANS

**Says Country Is First to Find Way for Consolidation.**

Budapest, March 7.—Moderate and just use of the supreme power and maintenance of order is promised in a manifesto to the Hungarian nation by Admiral Horthy, the Regent, to-day.

"Extreme tendencies must be suppressed," the manifesto continues. "Profiteering and corruption must cease and the various social classes must be brought to a common basis."

"And an ocean of international unrest the Hungarian people is the first which is finding its way to consolidation. The new Hungary must supply proper economic and social conditions to each class and supplant vengeance and hatred with mutual understanding, in order that peace may return."

PARIS, March 7.—Bela Kun, the former Hungarian dictator, is still in custody in Austria, despite a recent determined attempt to kidnap him according to Vienna newspapers. Ten men, after bribing the keeper, gained an entrance into the sanitarium where Bela Kun is interned in an effort to carry him off, but the plan was foiled. The would-be kidnapers claimed to be Hungarian officers.

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## FRENCH WIN CHANGE IN ECONOMIC PLAN

**Council Agrees to Maintain Responsibility of Reparations Commission.**

**NO PRIORITY TO GERMANY**

**Other Two Definitions of the Rehabilitation Proposal Also Under Way.**

PARIS, March 7.—A summary of the proposed memorandum regarding the economic situation in Europe as outlined by the Supreme Council has been given to the Temps. It confirms the summary of the proposals as made public last week and also the French reservations to it, especially regarding the virtual revision of the treaty of Versailles by withdrawing from the reparations commission part of its prerogatives under the treaty.

The Supreme Council, the Temps adds, has admitted the justice of France's observations and maintained the responsibilities of the reparations commission.

It is stated in despatches from London that the position of France, that it could not accept in its entirety the proposed economic declaration of the Supreme Council, with the proposition that a loan be made to Germany guaranteed by German assets in priority to reparations payments, has resulted in the revision of that declaration.

It is stated that negotiations are continuing for still further modifications in the declaration.

A despatch from Paris last Friday said France neither had signed nor approved the proposed declaration of the Allied Supreme Council regarding the economic situation of Europe. The original text of the declaration, it was said, set forth that the Allied nations bordering on Russia should be obliged to make peace with the Soviet Government in order that an economic revival might begin, that the means for restoring industrial activity must be given Germany, and that a loan to Germany be made guaranteed by German assets in priority to reparations payments.

The French reservations were said to be that France would not exert pressure on the countries bordering Russia to oblige them to make peace with the Soviet, that France would not consent to any priority over reparations, and that a loan to Germany be made guaranteed by German assets in priority to reparations payments.

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## RED CROSS TO SAVE STARVING PEOPLES

**Will Issue Call for Volunteer Doctors and Nurses in Central Europe.**

**ASK AID OF GOVERNMENTS**

**Latter Expected to Furnish Essentials of Food, Clothing and Transportation.**

Geneva, March 7.—Acting upon an appeal by Arthur J. Balfour as president of the council of the League of Nations, the board of governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, in session here to-day, passed resolutions declaring the extension of voluntary relief work among the starving and diseased populations of central and eastern Europe, provided that the essentials of food, clothing and transportation be previously assured these peoples through governmental action.

The resolution, which was introduced by Henry P. Davison, on behalf of the board of governors of the league, read as follows:

"We, the delegates forming the general council of the league, assembled in conference, fully conscious of the unparalleled distress of the stricken districts of the world and the imperative need of immediate and comprehensive action, declare ourselves in full sympathy and accord with the suggestion made by Mr. Balfour.

"From our own survey and study within part of the affected districts, we must declare, however, our conviction that any voluntary aid, to become effective, can only follow the provision of such essentials as food, clothing and transportation, which must be given if the peoples are to live and be restored to a condition of self-support, the need of which is so vast that it cannot be given by voluntary organizations, but must be supplied by governments.

"Therefore, we resolved that upon assurance from the League of Nations that food, clothing and transportation will be supplied by the Governments, the League of Red Cross Societies shall at once formulate plans for the immediate extension of voluntary relief within the affected districts and shall appeal to the peoples of the world through the Red Cross organizations for doctors, nurses and other necessary personnel, medical supplies and such money as may in their judgment be required for operation, calling upon the various countries through the Red Cross organizations."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

"We are to have peace in the world," Mr. Davison said in supporting the resolution, "we must restore the wellbeing of the people sufficiently. This world wide appeal will thrill the world. It is the first time such an appeal has been made, but if the Red Cross is to furnish the doctors and nurses and sufficient money to carry on the operations, the Governments must supply the food, clothing and transportation."

Sir Arthur Stanley said that Mr. Davison had informed the Board of Directors of a contribution from the American Red Cross of \$100,000 for investigation purposes, and that this money could be used in carrying out the preliminary studies.

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In accordance with Mr. Balfour's request.

**Danger Appalling, Says Balfour.**

In his letter to Mr. Davison urging action by the Red Cross organization Mr. Balfour pointed out that the ravages of disease had reached appalling proportions in central Europe and that medical appliances and medical skill were lacking to cope with the horrors that had to be faced.

"The catastrophe is of such unexampled magnitude," continued Mr. Balfour, "that no organization less powerful than the league of Red Cross societies seems adequate to cope with it. To this great body I therefore make appeal. The members of the League of Nations have agreed to encourage the Red Cross organizations, whose purposes are the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world. There can surely never be an occasion calling more instantly for action.

"Though confident of the moral support of my colleagues, I have been unable formally to consult them or to speak with their authority. I shall, however, bring this matter before the council at the earliest opportunity. Meantime I venture to urge the league of Red Cross

Societies to organize an effort worthy of its unique position for dealing with a calamity which, following hard on the war, seems almost worse than the war itself."

**SMITH TAKES IN ASTOR HOME.**

Tells of Importance of Conserving Human Resources.

The importance of the State Health Department in conserving the human resources of the Commonwealth was emphasized by Gov. Alfred E. Smith last night at a meeting in the interest of the Maternity Centre Association held in the home of Vincent Astor, 340 Fifth avenue. More than half the men now in penal institutions should not be there, he said, but should be in hospitals, as they are subnormal mentally.

As an instance he related that one of the four men now awaiting death for the murder of a ticket man at intervals some time ago has been found to possess the mind of a boy of 12, although he is 24 years old.

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